

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Govt Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

ANNOUNCEMENTS

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the District Court, subject to the action of the Republican convention of Sedgewick county.

C. E. PRAIRS.

New Drinks

A new drink every day in the year at Wallace's drug store, 331 East Douglas.

You'll make no mistake buying meats—fresh, cured and pickled at Joe's market, 214 N. Main street. If you want the best, also fresh fish.

CHEAP RAILROAD RATES.

To Chicago, only \$12.15. Round trips, only \$18.65. On sale July 4, 5 and 6. Final limits for round trips, July 12. Corresponding rates to all eastern points. For further information call upon or address

W. TORREY, Agent.

Apt. Santa Fe & Frisco Lines.

HARVEST EXCURSION.

On July 21 and 22 the Great Rock Island Route will sell Harvest Excursion tickets at one fare plus \$2.00 for round trip.

HAL S. RAY, D. P. A., Wichita, Kan.

Bicycles.

Call and see the best wheel in Kansas for \$45. THE MEAD CYCLE CO., 35-37, 213 Main Street.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Used by millions of mothers.

The place to buy meats is at White-lock's, 213 East Douglas. Salt pork 10c, 10 lb 50c; hams 9c; bacon 8c; fresh meats, best in town, lower than anybody else. Try us once, and be satisfied. Phone 258. 34-11

Chance to Make Money

We will exchange some newly rebuilt threshing machines and power for unimproved farm land. The machines are ready to go into the threshing yard, and owners of farm land can turn it in to cash in a short time by exchanging it for threshing outfits. Act quick if you want bargains.

BAKER GROCER CO.

35-41 So. 1st. Opp. Hotel Carey.

TEACHERS, REMEMBER.

That the Great Rock Island Route is the best to the N. E. A. meeting at Buffalo. Only one change of cars. No annoyances, no bother. Diverse routes going and returning. Stop overs at Niagara Falls and Chattanooga. Round trip tickets at half rate. Cut rate to all points east. HAL S. RAY, D. P. A., Wichita, Kan.

OFF TO WASHINGTON ON CHRISTIAN ENDORSEMENTS.

On July 3, 4, 5 and 6 the Great Rock Island Route will sell round trip tickets to Washington, D. C., at one fare for the round trip, good until July 31, for return. Remember by taking the 9:45 a. m. express you can reach Washington by 6:50 the second morning. The quickest and best line.

HAL S. RAY, D. P. A., Wichita, Kan.

Phone 109.

11315 TO CHICAGO.

On July 4, 5 and 6, the Great Rock Island Route will sell one way tickets, Wichita to Chicago, for \$15. Round trip tickets at half rate. Cut rate to all points east. HAL S. RAY, D. P. A., Wichita, Kan.

GOOD ADVICE TAKE THE SANTA FE FOR CRIPPLE CREEK.

It is the BEST ROUTE. Phone 135. W. TORREY, Agent. Office—Douglas Avenue Station.

Save Taxes, Make Money.

We have come up with new rebuilt threshing outfits—power and separators—that we will sell at very low prices, and will take clear Wichita acre property in payment. Here is a chance to get rid of paying taxes and turn your unproductive property into money, as the threshing season is here and you can go to work at once and the cash will begin to come in.

BAKER GROCER CO.

35-41 So. 1st. Opp. Hotel Carey.

ARE YOU GOING TO KANSAS CITY? REMEMBER THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

In the only line that runs a strictly Wichita-Kansas City train. Leaving Wichita at 9:45 p. m., arriving at Kansas City next morning at 7:20. The train is made up at Wichita, and therefore always leaves on time. Nice chair cars and Pullman sleepers.

Notice the leaving time, and the next time you go to Kansas City take the Missouri Pacific. Always on time. Never late. Fine equipment. Leaves Wichita at a reasonable hour and arrives at Kansas City at a reasonable hour. Ticket office 114 North Main street. Depot corner Second and White streets.

NATIONAL CONVENTION Y. P. S. C. E.

Washington, D. C., July 13 to 15, 1896. One fare for the round trip via the Missouri Pacific railway. Two trains daily each way, leaving Wichita at 2:30 p. m. you will arrive at Washington the second day noon, only one change of cars. Tickets will be on sale July 2, 3, 4 and 5. Good to return July 31. Tickets and Pullman reservations can be secured at the Missouri Pacific's City Ticket Office, 114 North Main street, Wichita, Kansas.

E. E. BLOCKLEY, P. and T. A.

ATTENTION, DEMOCRATS.

Remember the Santa Fe is the official route to Chicago. Trains leave Wichita at 10:45 a. m., arriving in Chicago 9:40 next morning, and 10:40 p. m., arriving in Chicago 10:40 p. m. Diagram of sleepers now open. Reserve your accommodations early. W. TORREY, Agent. Telephone 129.

FOURTH OF JULY RATES.

The Santa Fe Route and Frisco Line will sell round trip tickets at rate of one fare to all points within a distance of 200 miles. Tickets on sale July 2 and 3, good returning July 25.

W. TORREY, Agent.

SNAP, \$1,650.

\$1,650 buys an 8-room house costing \$2,500 and 50 feet of ground, worth today \$3,000—making \$1,400 for \$1,650. This gives you the lots for building and the improvements at almost one-half the cost. It's in the best residential portion of the north part of town and hasn't been duplicated for the money. Beats for 10 per cent on this sum. Buy it for investment if you don't want a home.

HARTFORD INVESTMENT CO

SCOTTISH CHARACTER.

Humor Is Its Principal Trait, Says "Ian MacLaren."

The Scotch Are Noted Also for Their Caution and Enterprise—Their Devotion to the House of Stuart.

Rev. John Watson ("Ian MacLaren") recently delivered a lecture in Edinburgh on "Certain Traits in Scottish Character."

Mr. Watson said the first trait in the Scottish character was the sense of humor. A Scot, he said, would have touched the very highest reaches of charity when he was able finally and without a grudge to forgive that English humorist who said that a surgical operation was necessary to get humor into the head of a Scot. And it is a curious thing how a single phrase should continue from generation to generation and be perpetually funny in their faces. It was mentioned as if it were new, which was intolerable, but what was far more intolerable, it was regularly mentioned as if it were true. They must not judge of the sense of humor in a people by their manner. If there was a people who took their humor seriously, slowly—perhaps he ought to add quickly—such, it appeared to him, were the Scottish people. When a jest was presented to a man of Scottish nature, he was not going immediately to accept it, and pass it on as a jest by laughter. With the analytic character of his nature, begotten by long study of political and religious questions, he proceeded to examine it. It might be next day before he was entirely satisfied, and then if he was satisfied he paid it honor. A more important thing to remember was that humor in different countries was different, and that if it were the case that their religion and their social ideas were very largely influenced by climate, so surely would it be with their humor. American humor depended very largely upon the greatness of the country. Jests in America were so large. In the strict sense of wit, he imagined they would agree that the French had the most delicate finish and flavor for their humor in Europe. Again, the Scots had no claim to that brilliant sword-play of repartee which was so characteristic of the French and the Irish Celt, but of the Irish Celt, his impression was that though English wit had not either the subtlety or the brilliancy of French and Celtic humor, it had an element which was most admirable—the element of down right fun. If they in Scotland had had in the past more of that simple element which they call fun, his impression was that they had been a sweeter and a happier people.

Perhaps the next characteristic of the Scots was what in their enfolded English language might be called causticity, but which, in the admirable dialect of Scotland, was called "canniness." The Scots were not an impulsive nation. They were not a nation carried away by emotion, nor enthusiastic until one aroused, and after that the Scottish nation burned like an anvil, and the causticity of the Scotchman was the causticity of the nation came out in the influence of their vocabulary in expressing themselves. In the Scotsman's reserve, born of the hardness of the soil, there lay a great strength, for it was not the strong but the weak people that carried their heart upon their sleeve, and opened all their affairs for everybody's consideration. The undoubted note of austerity in the Scottish character was an explanation of many peculiarities in Scottish history. They could never drive a Scot, and if people tried to drive them in political and religious affairs, his reading of history was that it always ended in catastrophe for the people who tried to drive, and not for the Scot. On the other hand, they could take a Scotman on the right side, and then he was perhaps too weak.

Another wonderful characteristic of the Scottish people was their enterprise—what, he supposed, was more characteristic of the nation than of any other nation of the size on the face of the earth. It was in a climate like that of Scotland that men were made; and then it followed that, being made, the very climate which was their most faithful and hardy mother sent them out to get their living. They had an enormous advantage in their habits and hardihood, though he was not quite sure whether this advantage was going to continue long.

In conclusion, the lecturer noted, as a characteristic of the Scottish nation which was sometimes denied, the sentiment of the Scottish folk. Was there ever a more romantic episode in history than the devotion of the Scottish people to the house of Stuart? Let them look also at the ballads of the Scottish people to meet the sentiment of which he was speaking. If, however, they wished to know that sentiment at its fullest, they must see the Scot when he was away from home.—Detroit Free Press.

KING NORODOM'S COURT.

A Curious Country in the East and its People. The night after my arrival in Phnom-penh there was a reception in state at the French residence. It was known that the king was to be present, and 23 of his loyal subjects crouched in the shade opposite the residence to witness his reception. A body of native militia, the Miliciens Cambodgiens, kept untidy guard in the street, and when the king drove up in a victoria, escorted by 11 Cambodians on ponies and followed by the victorious of a selection of his sons, there was considerable enthusiasm. His majesty was received with "present arms" and the fanfare of a cornet that was not in tune. Music was played during the reception by the royal band of Mania, men who would have played, perhaps, with more spirit had their wages been less in arrears.

King Norodom is quite a curiosity; he is a little, wizened-upman, with gray hair and a stoop, and with the peculiar expression of feature which is usually associated with the higher anthropoid apes. All the royal family live in Phnom-penh, in a kind of mock palace, a rambling pile of disjointed buildings of different shapes, scattered over a large inclosure, surrounded by a wall of brick and plaster. Where there is plaster it is falling off in flakes, where there is wood it is worm-eaten and rotten, and where there is any iron it is rusting and useless. It is a palace fit for such a king.

At the main entrance to the palace two Cambodian militiamen keep guard with their hats awry, their khaki coats in rags, their rifles held like brooms. On the river bank in front of the palace there is an old dagstaff, while drawn above the water line there is a royal state barge, with dragon head and seven-forked tail, but the paint has peeled off, and the craft is no longer seaworthy.

King Norodom has reigned in his own peculiar way in Cambodia since 1860, but since 1867 he has had the advantage of being directed and protected by the French. It was in 1867 that France entered into a treaty with Siam, by which she agreed that the two provinces of Angkor and Battambang should remain in Siamese possession, and by the same treaty Siam formally recognized the French protectorate in Cambodia. Since 1867, then, we are always told that Siamese influence was withdrawn from the councils of Cambodia. As an actual fact, however, Siamese influence still counts for something, though the French will not allow that it is so. In the Cambodian court, Norodom passed his early years in Bangkok, and spoke Siamese before he spoke Cambodian. It was Siam which gave the crown of Cambodia to his father, Ang-Duong, and it was Siam which elected him king on the death of his father. The king is not a prince of high moral character; he has probably never attempted to escape from the trammels of his environment; he will even on occasions mock at Buddha; but none the less he cannot forget that for him the highest living object of religious veneration must be the king of Siam. In Phnom-penh there are nearly 40 Siamese employed by the king in positions of more or less confidence, and I have it on authority which is beyond cavil that the most intimate personal friends of the king and his only confidants are Siamese, and that Siamese is the language which the royal lips speak from choice.

King Norodom is a very much married man, his establishment comprising at least 50 wives and concubines. He has 50 sons and daughters, who are recognized by the French as his lawful progeny. Of this number more than half are sons, so that the succession, if ever the French permit him to have a successor, is well assured. King Norodom came to the throne in 1860, and the same year a statue in his honor was erected in Phnom-penh. It is an equestrian statue and is the only public monument in the city. It was, of course, made in France, and represents the king dressed as a French general, mounted on a charger, and saluting the armed hosts of Cambodia. Rarely have I seen a more impressive work of art; and it is unfortunate that, left neglected in some waste land, it has become overgrown with jungle. On the pedestal there is an inscription which testifies that the statue was erected to Norodom by his "grateful mandarins and subjects." The statue, we are told, was a spontaneous offering of a grateful people, and one can well believe it, though it surely has not often happened that indigenous tribes in Asia have ordered from Paris equestrian effigies of their newly crowned kings.—London Times.

MURMUROUS.

"Papa, what is a 'walk in life'?" "It is that profession, my boy, in which everybody has to run like mad, or get left."—Chicago Record.

"Hoax—Does Sillicus know anything about music?" "Joax—No; he doesn't know the difference between a string orchestra and a rubber band."—Philadelphia Record.

"First Night—'Was the new play a success?' Parquet—'Well, I don't know; but one outraged man in the audience called the author out.'—Philadelphia Record.

"He—'Which did you like best of my verses?' She—'Why, the one on the first page.' He—'Let me see. Which one was that?' She—'Don't you remember? The one in quotation marks.'—Harlem Life.

"I always eat cheese with pie," remarked Gassell to Dukane, as they lunched together at a help-yourself habery. "It is generally regarded as the proper antidote," replied Dukane.—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

"Daughter—'This piano is really my very own, isn't it, pa?' Pa—'Yes, my dear.' And when I marry I can take it with me, can I?' 'Certainly, my child; but don't tell anyone. It might spoil your chances.'—Tit-Bits.

"Easy Test—'I don't see how you design all those lovely suits for little boys,' gushed the enthusiastic woman. 'It is easy enough,' said the ladies' and children's tailor. 'I try them on my own boy. If the suit makes him utterly miserable I know I have scored another success with the mothers.'—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"They were discussing the new bearded. 'He slips in and out of the house so quietly,' said the grass-widow boaster, 'that I think he must have been a married man once.' 'Maybe it is that,' said Mrs. Hascheroff, as a troubled look came over her face, 'and maybe he is in the habit of getting behind his board.'—Indianapolis Journal.

Over Old People's Age.

In the middle of the 12th century priests were the only doctors. By an edict of the council of Tours, surgery was separated from medicine, and the practice of the former was hidden to the clergy. The latter then employed their barbers to perform surgical operations. This arose from the fact of the monks having their

SPARRED FOR HIS LIFE.

A Lumberman's Hot Battle with a Pugnacious Bear.

Bruin Was Handy with His Paws and Gave the Venturesome Woodman More Fight Than He Wanted.

Some time this spring—nobody has yet been able to fix the date—John Moran, lumberman, of Ashland, Me., met a bear in the woods and held a short conference with the same.

Along in April, when the maple sap had gone aloft to make new summer suits for the trees and the bluebirds were taking sky baths to put fresh tints on their wings, Moran was going into the woods to store away his sugar-toughies. He was a mile or so from home, jogging along with his ax over his shoulder and his dinner pail dangling from the ax handle, when a sharp turn in the path brought him up against a great hemlock tree which the wind had blown down.

Moran was feeling uncommonly well that morning, and, not wishing to make a wide detour around the tree, he put his hand on top of the rough bark and made ready for a high vault. With a caution born of experience, he looked to see where he would land, and, as his head peered above the log, something heavy and hairy shot up from the other side and hit him squarely across the ear. As soon as he had collected his wits enough to look about him, he found he was under a small spruce tree two rods back from the log, and saw his dinner, consisting of fresh roast pork and doughnuts, scattered about on the dead leaves in a way that made him feel sad.

Rubbing his eyes, he gave another look, and saw a large bear sitting up against the side of the log and overhauling his dinner with the air of an epicure. With his right paw the bear held up one of Moran's doughnuts to his eyes, and with his left paw it was gathering in all of the roast pork in sight.

Moran's only weapon was a light, sharp ax, with a tough ash handle. Armed with this he approached the bear boldly, and did not stop until just outside paw range. Then he made several swift passes with his ax to learn how many boxing lessons the bear had taken, and was not over-pleased to find that he had met a wood-lodger of great promise. Every time he tried a blow with the edge of the ax the bear countered on the side of his head, and Moran knew that the odds were all in favor of the bear. While Moran was feeling in his pockets for a jackknife the bear again applied the doughnut to its eye and examined its maimed paw.

Moran saw it was of no use to fight such a cold-blooded monster with a jackknife. So he went around the tree and started for his sap camp, which was only 20 or 30 rods beyond. He was pleased to see the bear following him at a distance, and fairly shouted with glee when he reached the camp and found his two-legged wood ax hanging above the bunk. In a few minutes he had stripped to his trousers and undershirt, and, swinging his ax aloft, he made a dash for the enemy.

The bear ducked and jumped ahead, passing under Moran's arm and facing about for the next play. Two quick blows were parried with professional skill, and then came a sweeping blow straight down from above. The bear held out its well foot, and the ax-handle, drove it nearly to the ground. Leaning forward, the bear pushed up on the handle, and the upper edge, glancing from its teeth, entered the flesh that held the bear's nose to its upper jaw, cutting cords and tendons until the keen blade was hidden in the fur.

Moran hardly knew what happened next. He heard the bear growl in pain, and saw the skin on the front of the head fur and roll back, like the hood of an overcoat. Then a bear's head, bony, skinless and grinning, emerged from the mass of hair, and the bear was after Moran baldheaded. It was a long, hard run over the windfalls, through the swamps, and up and down hill. Every time Moran looked back he saw that grinning skull, and the terror put wings on his feet as he fled for home, leaping among cradle knots and yelling at every bound. When he reached the house he was so grateful for his escape that he never thought to look for the bear, but just barred the door and swore in a language that was unintelligible to his own family.

—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Do You Know

That the Frisco Line (St. Louis and San Francisco railway) is positively the only line running two daily through passenger trains from Wichita to St. Louis, without change, leaving Wichita at 12:25 p. m. and 10:40 p. m., arriving at St. Louis at 6:30 p. m. and 7:15 a. m. The equipment of these trains is first class in every particular, consisting of elegant reclining chair cars (seats free) and Pullman Palace Drawing Room Sleepers.

If you are going beyond St. Louis remember that connection with all lines for the east, northeast and southeast is made in the magnificent new Grand Union station, St. Louis, the largest and latest passenger station in the world.

For sleeping car berths and all information relative to rates, routes, etc., call on or address

W. TORREY, Agent, Santa Fe Union Depot.

FOR BUFFALO, N. Y., AND THE EAST.

Take the Missouri Pacific railway, only 36 hours ride from Wichita to Buffalo. The Kansas and Nebraska Limited leaves Wichita 2:30 p. m. daily, arriving at Buffalo 10:40 a. m. The Missouri Pacific railway is the shortest and quickest route by many hours, leaving Wichita at 2:30 p. m., you will arrive at Buffalo the second morning at 8 o'clock. Only one change of cars between Wichita and Buffalo. For further information, reservations in sleeping cars, etc., call on or address

E. E. BLOCKLEY, P. and T. A., City ticket office 114 North Main street, Wichita, Kan.

Black Lines.

Exchange stubs at Grand and 5th streets. We make a specialty of carrying passengers between the points. Traveling men's baggage solicited. SHIVELY, VAN WYKE & SHIVELY.

S. E. NOYES & CO.

127 and 129 Douglas Ave., Cor. Market.

Special

unprecedented cut in price of

Ladies' Hose.

For next two days we offer our entire line of

Stainless Black Hose

best quality made, and never sold less than thirty-five cents, for

15C

Also a line of Seamless, Fast Black, extra long, beautiful gauge, sold everywhere at fifteen cents, for

7½C

For two days only, Thursday and Friday These prices will not be repeated.

S. E. NOYES & CO.

Headquarters for Bargains.

heads shaved frequently, and observing the dexterity acquired by the barbers in the use of edged tools. The knights of the razor, from clipping and bleeding, passed on to tooth-drawing, and finally to other operations requiring skill and dexterity, if not much knowledge. They knew practically nothing of anatomy. It is said surgery was denied to the clergy by a canon of the church which forbade them to shed blood. This was considered the dark age of medicine, and, indeed, it must have been to the worthy citizen who, perhaps, placing himself in the hands of his barber for relief, might, at the same time that he was getting rid of a tumor, also part company with his head. — Washington Star.

A Sign of Prosperity.

Chatterton—Hardup seems to be having better luck lately.

Wiggins—What? Has he paid you what he owed you?

Chatterton—No; he hasn't called to borrow any more!—Truth.

Putting Him on Skates.

"Why did the doctor advise Simpson to use roller skates?"

"He thought the effort to keep up with them would give him the exercise he needed."—Detroit Free Press.

TAKE THE MISSOURI PACIFIC, "KANSAS AND NEBRASKA LIMITED" FOR ST. LOUIS.

Leaves Wichita at 2:30 p. m., arriving at St. Louis next morning 7:20, making direct connections with all lines east. No change of cars. Elegant service. City Ticket Office 114 North Main street. Depot corner Second and Wichita Sts.

KANSAS CITY TO CINCINNATI WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

The Wabash railroad is now running through cars to Cincinnati on their fast mail train, leaving Kansas City at 6:20 every evening, making practically no change of cars from Kansas City to Louisville, Cincinnati, Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and shortening the time to all above places from five to eight hours. The Wabash is the only line that does this.

H. N. GARLAND, 146 1/2 Western Passenger Agent.

SIXTEEN TO ONE IN FAVOR OF THE MISSOURI PACIFIC'S FAST TRAIN

The "Kansas and Nebraska Limited," leaves Wichita at 2:30 p. m. daily, arriving at St. Louis next morning 7:20. Through cars, no change. Elegant service. The popular train for all those attending the different national conventions to be held at St. Louis. City Ticket Office 114 North Main street.

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Through tickets, baggage checks, maps, time tables and full information about the Santa Fe route and Frisco line can be obtained from their ticket office at Douglas avenue station, which is open until 10:45 p. m. every day. All questions cheerfully answered.

Phone 129. W. TORREY, Agent. Telephone 129.

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